

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 306.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

PIANOS

ARE GREATLY INJURED, ESPECIALLY IN A TRYING CLIMATE LIKE THAT OF HONGKONG, by allowing them to drop out of Tune; the great Tension caused by tightening up the strings again being exceedingly trying.

A Good Instrument will probably last Twice as long in Hongkong, if kept constantly in Tune.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having a thoroughly competent Tuner from BROADWOOD & SONS, keep Pianos in Tune and REPAIR at a MODERATE CHARGE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, 13th January, 1883. [296]

Insurances.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL.....£6,000,000 STERLING.
INVESTED FUNDS.....£3,000,000
ANNUAL INCOME.....£700,000.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company and are prepared to GRANT FIRE INSURANCES at CURRENT RATES.

HESSE & Co. Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [40]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000. EQUAL.....\$3,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,852.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., Lee Yat Lau, Esq.,
Lo Yeok Moon, Esq., Chu Chik Nung, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST. Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS for the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO. Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co. Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST. Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 130,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and Accumulations, 8th May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVOSSE, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS, to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital; all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co. Agents. Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER, AND COMMISSION AGENT.
No. 31, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1882. [5]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF A RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF CHINESE PORCELAIN WARE, CURIOS, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from a Northern Collector to offer for Sale by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 20th January, 1883, at Two P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf, a RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF CHINESE PORCELAIN WARE, CURIOS, &c., &c., &c.
The same having arrived in this Colony from the North, being collected in Peking, Nanking, and Kiangsi Province, and comprising—

OLD FIVE-COLORED VASES and JARS, OLD BLUE JARS, OLD BLACK JARS of the MING PERIOD and the REIGNS of KONG HI, YUNG CHENG, KIEN LUNG, OLD SOOCHOW MING LACQUER-WARE, OLD BRONZES, &c.

Also, VERY FINE MODERN CHINESE PORCELAINS, BAMBOO CARVINGS, JADE STONE, ORNAMENTS, SCROLLS, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the Sale, and the Articles will be on view on THURSDAY NEXT.

TERMS OF SALE—As customary. G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 15th January, 1883. [67]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

FROM 1st February Next, Mrs. SCHOLINUS, (a German Lady recently arrived from Hamburg) and Miss WOODFORD will OPEN a SCHOOL for the training of GIRLS in the English, French, and German Languages, including all Sorts of Fancy Needle Work, Arithmetic and Music. BOYS only under 10 Years of Age will be admitted—Application to be made to Mrs. SCHOLINUS, No. 223, Spring Gardens. Hongkong, 15th January, 1883. [68]

WANTED.

BY THE ADVERTISER A SITUATION AS OFFICE ASSISTANT OR STORE-KEEPER.

Address:—M. E. G. Care of Hongkong Telegraph. Hongkong, 13th December, 1882. [19]

THE LONDON & SINGAPORE ANTI-FOULING PAINT COMPANY, LIMITED.

(DENNY'S PATENTS).

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACTS 1862 to 1880, THE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS BEING LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT OF THEIR SHARES.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 IN 250,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

FIRST ISSUE OF 150,000 SHARES AT PAR.

PAYABLE 5s. ON APPLICATION, 10s. ON ALLOTMENT, THE BALANCE NOT TO BE CALLED UP WITHOUT THREE MONTHS' NOTICE.

DIRECTORS.

ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD AUGUSTUS INGLEFIELD, C.B., F.R.S., 99, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.

JOHN SCARLETT CAMPBELL, Esq., 1, Queen's Gate Place, London, S.W.

ROBERT RICE, Esq., Director, Singapore Gas Co., Limited, Acar Lodge, Bramley Hill, South Croydon.

HENRY THOMAS COLE, Q.C., (late M.P. for Pearyn and Falmouth) Recorder of Plymouth and Devonport, 17, Prince of Wales Terrace, Kensington Palace, London, W.

LOUIS GLASS, Esq., (Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Singapore, and Messrs. Scott & Co., 101, Lane, Great Tower Street, London, E.C., Merchants).

*THOMAS SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Singapore, and Messrs. Scott & Co., 101, Lane, Great Tower Street, E.C., Merchants), Chairman, Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Singapore.

*JOHN DILL ROSS, Esq., Merchant and Shipowner, Singapore.

*GEORGE JOHN MANSFIELD, Esq., (Messrs. W. Mansfield & Co., Merchants), Agents, Ocean Steam and National Steam Ship Companies, Singapore.

*KHOO TEONG POH, Esq., (Messrs. Bun Hin & Co., Bun Hin's Line of Steamers), Merchant and Shipowner, Singapore.

*THOSE GENTLEMEN WITH AN ASTERISK AGAINST THEIR NAMES ALSO FORM THE SINGAPORE COMMITTEE.

BANKERS.

THE ALLIANCE BANK, Limited, Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF India, London, and China.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. COLE & RODYK, 7, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.

Messrs. RODYK & DAVIDSON, Singapore.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. FOSTER, HIGHT & Co., Chartered Accountants.

LONDON COMPANY'S OFFICES, 3, Copthall Buildings, London, E.C.

Applications for Shares will be received by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION or their Agents at Hongkong, Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Hankow, Ningpo, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Higo, Saigon, Haiphong, Hongkong, and Manila; and by the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF India, London, and China, or their Agents at Penang, Malacca, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Galle, Rangoon, Moulemein, Batavia, Sourabaya, Macassar, Bangkok, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane, and Perth; and at Singapore, by either of those Banks. Forms of application for Shares, Prospectuses and Pamphlets, may be obtained from the Bankers, or their Agents, on and after MONDAY, the 11th instant, December, 1882, at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, and at the Singapore Hotel, Singapore, on 4th December, 1882. [142]

Intimations.

"NOVELTY STORE."

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

NOW SHOWING A LARGE AND SELECT ASSORTMENT OF TOYS AND NOVELTIES

IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND AMERICAN GOODS,

VERY SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Also

NEW NOVELS IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH, BOOKS OF REFERENCE IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH, RELIGIOUS WORKS IN ELEGANTLY BOUND COVERS, PICKWICK PAPERS, AND

A VARIETY OF CHEAP NOVELS.

ALL QUITE NEW AND OFFERED AT MODERATE PRICES.

S. MEYERS,

Manager.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1882. [28]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO. ARE SHOWING.

EX. RECENT ARRIVALS.

TINSELLED GRENADINES. LADIES' CHEAP COSTUMES. BROCADED SILKS. MOIRE SILKS. COLOURED SATINS. PLUSH VELVETS. COLOURED FLANNELS. WHITE FLANNELS. DIAPERS AND IRISH LINENS. TORCHON LACES.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF WHITE AND CREAM LACES. INFANTS' EMBROIDERED CLOAKS. INFANTS' SILK AND SATIN HATS. CHILDREN'S' BOOTS AND SHOES IN EVERY SIZE. LADIES' WHITE SATIN SHOES. COLOURED MALTESE BRAIDS. &c., &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1883. [659]

W. BREWER

IS NOW SHOWING A LARGE CONSIGNMENT

OF

VERY CHOICE

FINE ART GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

PANEL PICTURES OF SCOTCH SCENERY IN OILS.

LARGE OIL COLOURS IN MASSIVE FRAMES.

FINELY FINISHED AND RETOUCHE

OLEOGRAPHS, ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c., &c.

PRICES, VERY MODERATE.

W. BREWER,

QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1882. [703]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

I HAVE THIS DAY RESUMED MY DUTIES AS SECRETARY TO THE COMPANY.

By Order of the Board of Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary. Hongkong, 3rd January, 1883. [42]

NOTICE.

I have THIS DAY PURCHASED under a Bill of Sale, the GOODWILL, PLANT, MACHINERY, STOCK-IN-TRADE AND FIXTURES OF THE FIRM OF DE SOUZA & CO., PRINTERS, &c., OF HONGKONG; and beg to intimate that I will carry on the BUSINESS under the same Name.

By strict attention, First-class Workmanship, and Moderate Charges I hope to merit the Patronage of the Hongkong public. F. D. GUEDES. Hongkong, 13th December, 1882. [20]

To be Let.

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET. No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

No. 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE. No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE. No. 25, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 17th January, 1883. [7]

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in Belvedere Terrace, Bonham Road, and TWO HOUSES on High Street.

Apply to DE SOUZA & Co. ON THE PREMISES. Hongkong, 2nd January, 1883. [35]

TO LET.

PARSEE VILLA (5 ROOMS), Robinson Road, also a TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 ROOMS) in Mosque Junction. Both the above HOUSES have Gas and Water laid on, and immediate possession can be had.

For Particulars apply to D. NOWROJEE, Hongkong Hotel. Hongkong, 27th November, 1882. [16]

Intimations.

MARIA CRISTINA, CIGAR MANUFACTORY.

10, PLAZA DE GOITI, SANTA CRUZ, MANILA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed SOLE AGENTS in Hongkong, will be glad to receive Orders for CIGARS from the above Manufactory.

PRICE LIST and SAMPLES can be seen at the Offices of BRANDAO & Co. Hongkong, 15th January, 1883. [70]

NOTICE.

THE GOLDEN SCISSOR, No. 13, POTTINGER STREET.

A. M. ROBIN (LATE OF T. M. LAWSON'S, CALCUTTA)

TAILOR, Shirt and Breeches Maker and General Outfitter. Mr. ROBIN invites Public Patronage and guarantees a perfect fit at Moderate Charges.

N.B.—Note the address. THE GOLDEN SCISSOR, No. 13, Pottinger Street. Hongkong, 8th December, 1882. [797]

TO SPORTSMEN.

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN COST. OWING TO OWNER LEAVING THE COLONY.

1 Silk-lined RACING SADDLE. RACING WHIPS with Silver Mounts.

The above which are ALL NEW may be seen at the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE and will be sold a BARGAIN. Hongkong, 2nd November, 1882. [12]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case. PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to MELCHERS & Co. Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [8]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY. NAVY BOILED. LONG FLAX. CLOTH. CANVAS. ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co. Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [198]

Amusements.

NOTICE.

THE FANCY DRESS BALL.

MR. J. P. MARMANDE (late Mr. W. P. MOORE) begs to announce that the HAIR DRESSING SALOON will be opened on the NIGHT of the FANCY DRESS BALL, January the 18th, until 11 O'CLOCK P.M., for the convenience of Gentlemen who desire the services of the Tonsorial Artist.

J. P. MARMANDE, Hair Dresser, &c., Hongkong Hotel Building, Hongkong, 16th January, 1883. [72]

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CORPS.

FIRST PERFORMANCE OF 1883.

TUESDAY.

THE 23RD INSTANT, THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CORPS WILL GIVE

A PRIVATE PERFORMANCE

OF ROBERTSON'S COMEDY

"SCHOOL."

FOR THE PURPOSE OF RAISING A FUND FOR

SOME MUCH NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS AND ALTERATIONS

IN THE CITY HALL THEATRE.

A Subscription List for Donations and for Tickets is being circulated, and vouchers for Tickets can only be obtained by Subscribing to the List or applying by Letter to the Undersigned.

A plan of the Theatre will be placed in the hands of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., at 8 A.M., on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, and voucher holders can then mark off the Seats they require and obtain their Tickets.

Price of Tickets.....\$3.00 Each.

Donations to the Fund will also be thankfully received.

A. P. STOKES, Acting Hon. Secretary, 8, Peddar's Hill. Hongkong, 10th January, 1883. [58]

Intimations.

DIVISION NAVALE DES MERS DE CHINE & DU JAPON.

NOTICE.

ON the 22nd of January, 1883, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M., at the FRENCH CONSULATE, there will be an Adjudication for the SUPPLY of the NECESSARY PROVISIONS for the FRENCH NAVAL DIVISION, viz.:

DAILY PROVISIONS AND SEA PROVISIONS.

The Particulars of the TENDERS are at the CHANCELLERIE of the FRENCH CONSULATE, Hongkong, and on board of the Man-of-war "VICTORIEUSE," and may be consulted by anyone wishing to Tender.

(Signé) G. DE MONTJAMONT, Le Sous-commissaire de Division. Hongkong, 12th January, 1883. [64]

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 52, Queen's Road, on FRIDAY, the 26th January instant, at HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and Electing Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary. Hongkong, 6th January, 1883. [48]

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 26th instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary. Hongkong, 6th January, 1883. [49]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts and declaring a Dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors, LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary. Hongkong, 8th January, 1883. [52]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary. Hongkong, 8th January, 1883. [53]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY MEETING of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at a QUARTER PAST NOON, for the purpose of passing a Resolution to Expunge Article 13 of the Articles of Association.

By Order of the Board of Directors, LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary. Hongkong, 8th January, 1883. [14]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, (DIRECT.)

THE Steamship "DIAMANTE," Captain Cullen, will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 16th January, 1883. [71]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

THE 3/3 L. I. German Ship

"DORA," H. Meyer, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

Intimations.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS.



(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST. A DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1883.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will be published at the Office of this Paper, and will contain a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia, comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Wladivostok, Formosa; the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. The work will also contain the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the New Treaties between

RUSSIA AND CHINA, BRAZIL AND CHINA, AND

THE KOREAN TREATY, together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; and a description of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations have been applied to for information, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other Residents, will supply the necessary matter to ensure correctness, upon forms sent for that purpose. The Naval and Military portion will be taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact no pains will be spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1883 will contain a complete

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG;

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES' DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG, AND

A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

A SPECIAL FEATURE IN THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE A CHAPTER ON SPORT, which will deal with almost every branch of sport including RACING, CRICKET, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS, &c., &c., &c.

THE WINNERS OF ALL IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources will make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," a *valde* medium for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1883 will be printed on a superior quality of Paper with a NEW FOUNT OF TYPE, specially ordered for the work, from THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY, Red Lion Square, Holborn, London, and will be bound in a fashion unsurpassed by any work of the kind ever published in the FAR EAST.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, be published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at This Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong, or any other part of the East, at the Price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It will have an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 10th January, 1883.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO. INVITE INSPECTION OF A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF FANCY CHRISTMAS GOODS,

COMPRISING:—CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SWEETS AND CONFECTIONERY.

FANCY SATIN COVERED BOXES.

CUT GLASS TOILET BOTTLES.

CHRISTMAS CARD ALBUMS.

IVORY BACK HAIR BRUSHES.

SCIENTIFIC TOYS.

ATKINSON'S, HENDRIE'S, AND LUBIN'S PERFUMES.

&c., &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & Co., CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS

AND

PERFUMERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1883.

THE deputation of Chinese gentlemen who waited on His Excellency the Administrator at Government House on Monday morning merits special attention, principally on account of its influential character and the singularity of its mission. Such a deputation, we venture to say, never before in the history of this Colony approached the representative of the British Crown. Composed of a large number of Chinese merchants and others of wealth and influence, and supposed to represent Chinese public opinion, any action of such a body would naturally carry great weight, and attract general attention. The chief features of this particular deputation were, as already stated, its influential character, and the extraordinary nature of its so-called business. Its members are unquestionably among the leading native residents of Hongkong, whilst the ostensible object of the interview with Mr. Maass is what appears to us an exceedingly unnatural, unreal and delusive reversal of the most prized traditions of Chinese history. The leader and spokesman of the deputation was Mr. Ho Kai, barrister-at-law and doctor of medicine, who, after many years residence in England, arrived in Hongkong a few months ago. Granting that the learned barrister has been a most successful student, and admitting that he is a person of great attainments and doubtless of some ability, it is only fair to remember that he is a young man who can have but a very imperfect knowledge either of his own countrymen, or of the political and social exigencies of Hongkong; and although we believe that Mr. Ho Kai is deservedly held in high esteem by the Chinese community, we have excellent reasons for stating that the views he expressed on Monday—to which we shall presently allude—are merely the opinions of himself and perhaps a few of his immediate friends and supporters, but do not represent in any way the voice of Chinese public opinion in Hongkong. Another member of the deputation, Mr. Wer Yik, who was created a Justice of the Peace by Governor HERNIMSS, received his education at Edinburgh, and is a gentleman of great intelligence, besides, from his wealth and position, exercising vast influence in all local matters appertaining to the Chinese. Mr. Ho Kai is another of the most enterprising of our Chinese residents, and other names in the

list are pillars of strength in our native commercial circles. Whatever opinions may be arrived at regarding this deputation, it must be conceded that, taken as a whole, it fairly represented the intelligence, wealth, and enterprise of our Chinese fellow citizens.

Now let us devote a little attention to the mission of these apparently self-constituted delegates of our Chinese community. So far, as we can gather from Dr. Ho Kai's lengthy oration, the Chinese petitioners whose views he represented—to be more correct, let us say, whose views it was assumed he was representing—wished the assistance of the government, through the Administrator, to put down what are understood to be three great social evils. Briefly stated these evils are (1) the prevalence of gambling amongst the Chinese, (2) the existence of institutions which are generally designated sly brothels, and (3) what is termed the hawkers nuisance (*i.e.*—hawkers of small wares, &c., being permitted to erect stalls in the gutters of the public streets.) It is undoubted that gambling is carried on to a great extent amongst the Chinese; from reliable estimates it is positively certain that unlicensed prostitution flourishes apace in our midst; and one has only to walk along Queen's Road to see for himself that itinerant hawkers are a great nuisance to the general public. These matters are of very old standing; they are inherent in all communities constituted like ours; and it is a moot point whether or not the Hongkong Government is not to some extent responsible for their existence, and a question for debate where these responsibilities begin and end.

Frankly and honestly and with all due respect to the gentlemen who composed the deputation—many of whom we hold in high esteem—and after giving the proceedings which took place at Government House on Monday morning our most careful and serious consideration, we are disposed to look upon the entire business as a ridiculous parody on the administration of justice. When Dr. Ho Kai commenced his address to the Administrator by stating that the matters which he intended bringing under His Excellency's notice were of a grave nature, and "nearly concerned the welfare and honour of a large portion of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in Hongkong," he must surely have known that he was talking simple nonsense. The reference to Mr. Maass having "always taken such deep interest in the promotion of the happiness and advancement of the Chinese community" sounds admirably when spoken, and looks well in print; but it is really nothing but a very indifferent and greatly hackneyed specimen of rhetorical fusillade, which would have been much better left unsaid. As space will not permit us to fully criticise Dr. Ho Kai's address we will merely deal, and as briefly as possible, with what we presume, the Chinese deputation consider serious grievances.

His Excellency the Administrator did not require Dr. Ho Kai to inform him that gambling is an evil which is still rife in this Colony in spite of all the Ordinances which have been passed for its suppression. The records of the Police Court tell us a good deal more on the subject than it is possible for Dr. Ho Kai to know. Gambling still exists and flourishes in this Colony, and will exist and flourish for all time in spite of all the legal restrictions that can be devised; but when the spokesman of the Chinese deputation said that of late years the practice had been on the increase and had assumed most serious proportions, it is quite evident he was talking of a matter of which he was supremely ignorant. Again with all due respect for Dr. Ho Kai's legal knowledge we say that, however reprehensible gambling may be, it is not in any sense of the word "an infamous practice." The learned barrister in relating the "modest" of Chinese gamblers was merely reciting for his own amusement an old repeated tale with which almost every foreigner in Hongkong is thoroughly acquainted, while his reference to helpless women gamblers and strangers to the Colony display an amount of verdant innocence, which in a member of that learned profession which has been styled by ill-natured people "the land-sharks" is simply astounding. Dr. Ho Kai would have acted with much more discretion and judgment had he remained silent on the supposed weaknesses of Chinese ladies, for many reasons which must be apparent to all thinking men; and we cannot see that any of his suggestions for the prevention of gambling are of the slightest value. Here are the learned barrister's words:—"I come now to the measures for the suppression and prevention of gambling and swindling, which we would humbly submit to Your Excellency's consideration. As these have been fully detailed in the petition under different heads, I shall only make a few general remarks upon them. Unquestionably there is urgent need for new

ordinances to be passed containing ample provisions so as to make it dangerous and impracticable for gambling to be carried on, under whatever guise and in whatever place, whether in the open street or elsewhere. The power of the police should be augmented and enlarged so as to meet every exigency of the case. Detectives of undoubted honesty and capacity should be employed and duly protected. A just system of punishment and reward should be instituted, so that offenders may not escape merely with a pecuniary fine, which they can easily pay out of their ill-gotten gains, but they should be imprisoned with hard labor or even get a sound flogging, so that every member of the police or detective force may be stimulated and encouraged to extra-vigilance and exertion. Victims should be encouraged and invited to lay their complaints freely before the Registrar General, who will then cause the offenders to be effectively arrested before they should have time to escape. These and many others are our suggestions, and should all or any of them be adopted, we shall feel it our duty to afford your Excellency every support in our power." This refined Chinaman, who has received a liberal education in the most enlightened country on the face of the globe, publicly advocates as a punishment for gamblers, that they should be imprisoned with hard labor, or even get a sound flogging. It so happens that for the offence referred to, imprisonment with hard labor is frequently inflicted; but fortunately the laws of England, however imperfect they may be in many important respects, do not encourage legal brutality, not even for flagrant cases of felony, far less for minor offences against good order of the class of gambling. We rather think that Dr. Ho Kai's so-called remedy will hardly commend itself either to the foreign residents, or to his own countrymen. So far as the Administrator is concerned, we need hardly state that, however personally disposed His Excellency might be to flog convicted gamblers, it is not in his power to do so, and what is more, never will be.

It is a great pity that Dr. Ho Kai, who apparently knows so much about gamblers and gambling, and whose drastic measures for the legal suppression of the so-called vice, are so astounding from an educated Chinaman, did not tell Mr. Maass where he would like the line drawn. We do not suppose that this Chinese delegate wishes there to be one law in Hongkong for foreigners and another for Chinese; and yet, on the other hand, it seems as if he must have had some such idea, as it is scarcely credible he meant to suggest that foreigners who indulged in gambling should be flogged. Will Dr. Ho Kai inform us where the legal measures for the suppression of gambling, in accordance with his propositions for its eradication from our midst, are to be first applied? Are the gamblers on the Stock Exchange to be flogged and imprisoned with hard labor? Are the whilst players in the various clubs and at numerous private houses, and the men who bet a few dollars at the races and at all other sports, to be included in Dr. Ho Kai's sweeping measures? If not, we are bound to infer that Dr. Ho Kai's sense of justice is hardly of that character to commend itself to serious consideration, even were his proposals practicable, which they most certainly are not. That reference to the Registrar General was doubtless intended as "a sop to Cerberus."

So far as sly brothels and unlicensed prostitution are concerned, Dr. Ho Kai said very little, and at present we can safely follow his example. Of course sly brothels exist, and like gambling, they have existed since the foundation of the Colony, and will exist in spite of all deterrent measures. It is a grave question whether legal prostitution is in any way superior to that form of the article which flourishes unlicensed; however, if sly brothels have become a nuisance, surely they can be put down without difficulty, and without unnecessary fuss. It has been stated that Governor HERNIMSS is responsible for the great increase of sly brothels during recent years. We are not in a position to say whether that assertion is well founded or otherwise, but if it be true, we do happen to know that whatever measures were taken by Governor HERNIMSS in regard to the brothel question, owed their inauguration to a report sent in to His Excellency by the Hon. JAS. RUSSELL, who was at the time we allude to, acting as Coroner of the Colony.

Hawkers' stalls in the streets are certainly a nuisance which should be promptly abolished; but no reasonable person will agree with Dr. Ho Kai that these wretched itinerants who have been permitted for so long to earn a livelihood by retailing their wares in the streets, should suffer imprisonment and hard labor for such a trivial offence. The suggestion was a little less and impolitic, and from a letter which appears in our evening contemporary of last night above the signature "Ho Kai,"

the learned barrister has deemed it advisable to gloss over the harsh measures he proposed, as he finds he did not express the sentiments of the whole of the deputation. In fact this letter of itself alone proves the deputation to have been little less than an amusing farce. Dr. Ho Kai writes to the *China Mail*: "I have just received a letter from a respectable Chinese gentleman, pointing out to me that I did not speak the sentiments of the whole deputation on the subject. If so I am sorry. Of course I did not ask every one of them beforehand what I should say; a few leading members only were consulted." If Dr. Ho Kai only consulted a few leading members and did not speak the sentiments of the whole deputation, the value of the views enunciated in the learned barrister's address to the Administrator is absolutely worthless as an expression of opinion from the Chinese community. Dr. Ho Kai is the first to expose the hollow character of the entire business; and we venture to say that were the whole of the intelligent Chinese of the Colony made thoroughly acquainted with the true history of this most celebrated deputation, they would almost unanimously repudiate the measures advocated by their principal delegate.

We shall deal with the observations made by His Excellency the Administrator and the Hon. F. BULKLEY JOHNSON, in reply to the learned barrister, on another occasion.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, January 16th.

FRANCE'S EGYPTIAN POLICY.

M. Duclert, in presenting the diplomatic correspondence to the Chambers, reviewed the position of Egypt, and the attitude of England in deciding to act singly, and stated that France resumes her liberty of action and will protect her rights.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SIN SHUN CHI, for obstructing the footway in Praya West by placing a large quantity of rattans across the road, was fined \$5 by Mr. Woodhouse, and smilingly parted with the "spoon."

LO APANO, a licensed hawker, charged at the instance of Inspector Germain with keeping his stall outside the side channel in Queen's Road West, and also with throwing fish refuse into the gutter there, was mulcted in the sum of \$2 by Mr. Woodhouse.

FROM an advertisement in another column it will be seen that a public auction of racehorses in training will take place at the Horse Repository at four o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The animals that will be brought to the hammer are, we are informed, the property of the gentleman who is known in the Happy Valley as "The Marquis," and include several handsome and promising ponies. Sportsmen in search of a likely griffin or two for the Derby and other races may find something to suit them at this auction.

A NEWSPAPER correspondent, of presumably British extraction, has, says the *Alta California*, recently been making very merry over the way which Americans eat. He describes the knife-blunt on both sides—which is to be met with at every station on the railroads, and how the average citizen scoops the gravy into his mouth with it; while he uses the fork to grab his meat. This is partially true, but grossly exaggerated. If any one wants to see a disgusting wallowing in the food trough, they must go to England and see the passengers snatching and gobbling a railroad meal on the Great Northern Line. They throw down soup almost at boiling point, bolt without mastication chunks of mutton and beef; "swig," as they term it, two or three glasses of beer and then rush back to the train, priding themselves on the awful amount of nutriment which they have crowded into themselves in ten minutes. No Britisher should ever lampoon an American for his speed in eating. It may be a national fault to eat quickly and probably is, for we do everything quickly and thereby earn dyspepsia and its kindred ailments. But for gross greediness and hogish impoliteness, commend us to the British traveller, who has only a quarter of an hour to get outside of about three pounds' weight of liquids and solids.

We read that a "movement" has been started in the United States to establish an aristocracy for that Republic. The matter was taken in hand by a convention lately held at Baltimore, which boldly grappled with the difficulties of the situation, and solved the question so satisfactorily that there will be no difficulty in deciding who is and who is not an American aristocrat. The aristocracy is to be banded together under the name of the "Aryan Order of Americans," of which General A. P. Stewart, of the University of Mississippi, has been elected Provoost-General. Those only will be entitled to join the Order who belong to one of the following classes:—Male descendants from the Colonial Governors, Generals, and Chief Justices; Male descendants from the signers of the Declaration of Independence; Male descendants of the Patriarchs of the Order of the Cincinnati (Revolutionary field officers); Resident European nobility. It is considered probable that the decision of the Baltimore Convention will not be accepted without violent protest. Many persons in the States conceive that they are unfairly excluded from the ranks of the proposed aristocracy; it is moreover, urged with much force that an aristocracy in these days can be a success only by provision by made for its being a closed society.

THE two direct opium steamers, with the first opium sales, left Calcutta to-day, for this port.

THE German steamer *Vorsprung* undocks at Sam-shui-po this afternoon, giving place to the Dutch steamer *Alph*. The *Glenelg* went round to Aberdeen this morning.

THE editor of the *British Medical Journal*, at a professional dinner, in returning thanks for his health being drunk, quoted a humorous American poem, in which these lines occur:—

Can he leave all his wrongs to the future, and carry his heart in his cheek?
Can he do an hour's work in a minute, and live upon sleepers a week?
Can he courteously talk to an equal, and browbeat an impudent dunce?
Can he keep things in apple order, and do half a dozen at once?
Can he press all the springs of knowledge with quick and reliable touch,
And be sure that he knows how much to know, and knows how to not know too much?
Does he know how to spur up his virtues, and put a check-rein on his pride?
Can he carry a gentleman's manners within a rhinoceros' hide?
Can he know all, and do all, and be all with cheerfulness, courage, and ease?
If so, we perhaps can be making an Editor "outer of him!"
And 'tis thus with our noble professions, and thus it will ever be: still.

There is one word in the above lines (besides the "outer of him") which, says the *Leisure Hour*, is so thoroughly an Americanism as to reveal the nationality of the composition. "An editor must show cheerfulness, courage, and vim." Some years ago, in conversation with one of the most distinguished public men in the States, he spoke of the great eloquence and vim of one of his colleagues. "I set it down to his having a deficient classical education, but it seems to be a common Americanism, originating in some one having heard the Latin word first in the accusative. We might as well talk of the *vim nervosa*, or say *vim consistit ex*, as talk of a man's wisdom and vim!"

THE real name of the False Prophet of Soudan is, according to a Philadelphia paper, Thomas Johnson. He is the son of one of a large cargo of slaves direct from the Arabic speaking regions of North Africa secretly landed near York Town at the beginning of the present century, and distributed among the planters of Eastern Virginia. Many of them escaped to the North, and their descendants live in Fayette County, Pennsylvania; in the present day. Among these escaped Mahomedans was the father of the False Prophet, Bergash el Aswah, known in America as George Johnson, who died at Pittsburg in 1877. His son, Thomas (the Prophet), was born in 1830, and at the age of ten had learned the Koran from his father. In 1849 he went to California; but returned to Union Town, Pennsylvania, and two years later departed for Paris, where he joined the French army. He was sent to Algeria at the close of his term of service. He joined a caravan, and crossed Sahara southward into Soudan. In 1862, when he heard of the war of the rebellion, he wrote to President Lincoln, offering to recruit a thousand Arab Zouaves for the Union army if the United States would furnish transport. This letter got into the newspapers, and was published as a great joke. In 1865, just as the war closed, he paid a flying visit to Pittsburg, to see his aged father, who received him with open arms. Mr. Johnson, junior's heart, however, was in Africa, and he only remained a few weeks in the bosom of his family; returning to Egypt in Aug. 1865, accompanied by his wife, an octonion, whom he married in America; and who is, like himself, a direct descendant of the Arabs of the slave-ship of York Town. Mrs. Johnson still writes to her relatives in Pennsylvania; and is very proud of Johnson's present position in Soudan. She states that he has now fifty-nine other wives; but she does not appear to mind this little infidelity on the part of the Prophet, who is in other respects an irreproachable husband.

THE curious fact that women do not grow old so rapidly as men—that is to say, that they do not have an annual birthday, as is customary with the male sex—is emphasized by the *New York Times*. A writer in that journal, after long research, has discovered the manner in which years are reckoned by the feminine system of mathematics, at least in America. The average woman, if she is unmarried, rarely becomes more than twenty-four years old, although an occasional woman of exceptional truthfulness and boldness sometimes reaches the age of twenty-five. Married women have no fixed limit of age, but they grow old very slowly. The woman who married at twenty does not become forty until fifteen years later. It then takes her twenty years to arrive at the age of forty, and twenty-five years more to reach the age of fifty. The compiler of these figures does not profess to understand precisely the law which governs the calculation, and the idea that "the age of a married woman varies inversely as the square of the total number of her children," is rather a suggestion than an assertion. But the facts are he maintains, as he forth in the statement and an Illinois court of law has just decided that if women choose to adopt these arithmetical views they are at liberty to do so. It was on a question of life insurance that the decision was reached. A woman had calculated her years on a basis which differed so widely from the usual adopted measuring standard, that she was denied the age of seventy-seven by the insurance office tables, by her own tables she was only thirty-three. The insurance company supposed that she was to be at least seventy, and that her annual payments would consequently secure them against any loss. She died, however, and the company, on learning her real age, refused to pay the amount of her policy. A suit was brought, and the company was asked, the Court holding that the policy had been issued by the insurance representative upon the woman's age. This is the first judicial decision on the subject of life insurance, and it is a very curious one. The woman's age was determined by the company's tables, and the company was asked to pay the amount of her policy. A suit was brought, and the company was asked, the Court holding that the policy had been issued by the insurance representative upon the woman's age. This is the first judicial decision on the subject of life insurance, and it is a very curious one.

LAM FUK, a coolie, charged with being a rogue and vagabond and watchman for street gamblers denied the soft impeachment. The evidence of Inspector Perry went to show that Lam Fuk was not a very good man, so Mr. Wodehouse treated him to a fortnight's hard labor.

YUNG ARONG, seaman, charged with being concerned in stealing an umbrella, the property of a hawk, stated that the hawk owed him some money and gave him the "gamp" to pawn. The "sailor's yarn" did not go down with Mr. Wodehouse and the "tax" was sent to the "retreat" on a six weeks' trip.

ANTONIO SANCHES, clerk, lately employed in the Post Office, who was charged at the Police Court on the 22nd ultimo with stealing a registered letter, and committed for trial at the Supreme Court, was brought before the Court this morning. When Mr. Lister, the Postmaster General, returned from England at the end of October last his attention was directed to the frequent loss of letters from the Post Office. Suspicion fell on young Sanches, and Mr. Lister, accompanied by Mr. da Costa, a Post office employee, and the prisoner, went to the latter's lodgings and instituted a search. In a chest of drawers were found six registered letters, all of which had been opened, fifteen ordinary letters, also opened, seventeen unopened, and six empty envelopes, which had been through the Post Office, directed to various people, seven letters without covers, one Oriental Bank bill of exchange drawn at Yokohama, on London, some obliterated postage stamps and some clean stamps, also a number of photographs, Christmas cards, books and small albums. Prisoner was then taken to the Police Station and when searched there amongst other things were found on him the receipt for a registered letter, two opened letters, a papers and 41 obliterated postage stamps, 6 Russian Bank notes, a ten dollar note, and 4 five dollar notes. Prisoner admitted the charge this morning and sentence was reserved.

A WRITER in the *Worcestershire Advertiser* says:—A tectotal race meeting is a curious anomaly, and I am bound to confess that until the present week I had not heard of one. The Malvern magistrates, however, refused on the present occasion to grant a license for the sale of alcoholic and spirituous liquors on the race course of Malvern Link. Hence the curious spectacle on Bank Holiday of a race course without a booth for retailing alcohol. The gathering was, nevertheless, very large, the visitors being in nowise scared by the edict, "No beer," which had gone forth from the authorities of the town. As the license was refused, the promoters of the race meeting resorted to other expedients for providing visitors with refreshments. Tea and coffee and temperance drinks of every variety were provided on stalls, and with few exceptions these non-intoxicants were adopted in the best humor by all present. Some few thirsty souls, however, were not to be "done," as they termed it. They, therefore, "clubbed" together, and sent to the public house outside the grounds for liquor, which was brought to them in jars as they required it. It was quite an amusing sight to observe in different parts of the course little groups of individuals "discussing" stone jars of beer, and declaiming against the arbitrary conduct of the authorities, who had essayed to put down the races by trying to deprive the "poor man of his beer," as they were pleased to jocularly allude to the matter. Had a representative of the Temperance League been present on the occasion, he would have been highly delighted to see the kindly manner in which the visitors took to the tea and other tectotal beverages. Horse racing and tectotalism are evidently not so irreconcilable as some persons have imagined.

WHAT is certain about Skobeleff, says the *Spectator*, is that he so typified the Russian character, so fulfilled the Russian ideal, so inspired the common Russian that the masses of the soldiery not only loved him, but held him the nobler man for sacrificing them in heaps. They distinctly revered him more after the awful slaughter at the Gravitas redoubt, when he lost 8,000 men, and failed after all, than they had done before. That is the Russian temper shown through all the history toward all their military favorites—toward Suwaroff, for instance, whose hold over his soldiery was riveted, not weakened, by the awful slaughter of the storm of Ismail, as well as toward Skobeleff; and that temper places in the hands of his object very terrible resources. He wields the authority not only of a General, but of a religious leader like Mohammed; and when he draws his recruits from a people like the Russians, can waste men with an indifference, which paralyzes strategy. Such a man so followed, can conquer in spite of science, and we do not wonder that the dread of Skobeleff, among a people like the Germans, who are naturally kindly, but who understand war, suppressed the instinctive reverence for death, and that they received tidings of his fate with something of displeasing exultation. They remember what Zorndorf was, the battle in which the Russians were beaten from the first, but died in such masses that Frederick's army nearly perished in the huge killing; and they knew, with Skobeleff in command, if war broke out, Zorndorf on a gigantic scale, were more than possible. The Russian people would have formed columns behind Skobeleff, ill in defeating him, even if he had been conquered in the end, Germany might have suffered as in the Thirty Years' War.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The F. & O. S. N. Co's steamer *Ganges*, with the English mail, left Singapore for this port on Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 10 a.m., and is due here on the 23rd.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The O. & C. steamer *Galleo*, with the next American mail, left Yokohama on the 16th instant, at daylight, and is due here on the 22nd.
The O. & C. steamer *Brig*, with the succeeding American mail, left San Francisco on the 25th ultimo, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 27th instant.

WHY "CHINESE" GORDON RESIGNED.

Fresh episodes in a career so remarkable as Chinese Gordon's have always a welcome; particularly if they add to the lengthy list of desperate adventures which have won him the reputation of "a charmed life." The last adventure—one perilous in the extreme—has come out of recent events at the Cape. Some of these are known to the public; but the fact of Gordon's personal danger, as has happened so often, seems to have been suppressed or overlooked. It is well known that Gordon accepted an invitation to act as Commander-in-Chief of the Cape forces, and that he has been endeavouring to bring about a peaceful understanding between the Basuto chief Masupha and the local Government. To attain this end he adopted a course which has characterised all his warfare with savage races; he attempted conquest by force of will rather than conquest by force of arms. He went himself to Masupha with a message of peace. But while in actual treaty with that chief, the Government deliberately sent an armed body of men, led by Lerobodi, a loyal chief, to attack Masupha. This extraneous placed Gordon—who is the very soul of honour—in the position of one who, under cover of a truce, designs to surround and entrap his enemy. It is not only endangered his life, it brought his attempts to arrive at a satisfactory settlement to a summary conclusion; and, as a natural consequence, he at once sent in his resignation. Had he been left to conduct the negotiations, he had entered into upon his own responsibility with Masupha, it is held by those who are in a position to judge that a result would have been arrived at satisfactory both to the Cape Government and the Basutos.

That Gordon's life was spared under the circumstances does not surprise those who are acquainted with the many kindred perils out of which he has come unharmed. One of these has so curious a resemblance to this Cape affair, both as regards his position and policy, and as regards the conduct of the authorities with whom he was dealing at the time, that it is well worth while to recall the incidents, if but to show how strangely history has repeated itself after a lapse of only twenty years.

In 1863, as every one knows, Gordon, with his Ever-Victorious Army, was waging war against the Taepings. In all his victories he had practised the doctrine of mercy towards the vanquished; among his small force, though largely composed of rebel prisoners taken in action and Shanghai rowdies, there was no looking; and, in the face of the Chinese habit of torturing the alien, compassion was extended to the foe. At the league of Soochow he had come to an understanding with his colleague, Governor Li, who commanded the "Chinese Imperial Forces," that on the surrender of the city there should be no plundering, and that the lives of the rebel chiefs should be spared. These terms had been communicated to the enemy, and, fully confiding in the good faith of his ally, Gordon entered the city alone with his interpreter. Proceeding towards the East Gate, he met a body of imperial soldiers yelling and firing their muskets in the air. He demonstrated with them, saying that such conduct would lead to difficulties. At this moment General Ching, Governor Li's brother, entered at the gate, and on seeing Gordon became much agitated and turned pale. Upon this Gordon anxiously inquired what had been the result of the interview between the chiefs; and General Ching at once proceeded to equivocate, and to refrain from giving information. Gordon, feeling that something must have happened at once rode off to the palace of one of the chiefs to see what he could learn. On his arrival there he found the place gutted and the city fast being given up to plunder. An uncle of one of the chiefs entreated him to assist in conducting the women of his family to a place of safety. Matters looked so threatening that Gordon hesitated, for he was unarmed; but in another moment he yielded, purposing to see the women safe, and then to go out for some of his own troops, who would help him to put a stop to the plunder. He accompanied the party to a place in another quarter of the city; but they had hardly entered the courtyard when the gates were closed and he found himself a prisoner and alone in the presence of hundreds of armed rebels. Meantime, unknown to him, Governor Li had most shamefully broken his word: he not only had given the city up to plunder, he had betrayed the principal chiefs; and so ill-organised was the local Government, so independent was the military commanders to whom he owed his supremacy, that he had not merely carried out his own plans without consultation, he had even failed to inform Gordon of the peril he ran in entering the city. Gordon knew nothing of what was going on; but he took in the situation at a glance. He managed to gain time by conversing with his enemies, and by two o'clock, in the morning, with that miraculous influence of his over savage races, he had prevailed on his captors to let the interpreter take a letter ordering the steamer's force to seize his person and escape. It was a fine stroke of the eighteenth century, and perfectly successful. The guide who had conducted the interpreter came back, and told that the letter had been seized by the Imperialists and torn up. Then Gordon had another talk with the rebels, and at three o'clock he had persuaded them to let him out in search of his lost messenger. On his way to the city gates he was taken prisoner by a band of Imperialists, for being in the company of rebels. Escaping from these, he discovered the craft that had been his ruin. The sight of the eight hundred bodies filled him with the deepest sorrow. It was the bitterest moment of his life, and he burst into tears. His grief over a just and noble indignation took its place, and he armed himself for the first time during his memorable campaign. Revolver in hand, he pursued Governor Li, bent on avenging the trust so barbarously broken; but Li had fled the country.

As in his recent dealings with the Cape authorities, Gordon at once resented. He was only prevailed upon to withdraw his resignation when he saw, in the then state of affairs, the future of China depended on his retaining the command.

A. EGEMONT HAKE
In *Overland Mail*.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Shire Line steamer *Flitshire*, from London, left Singapore on the 9th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 18th.
The D. D. R. steamer *Heisteria* left Singapore on the 14th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 22nd.
The E. & A. S. S. Co's steamer *Catturhin* left Sydney on the 4th instant, and is due here on or about the 29th.
The steamship *Meath* (Messrs. Geo. R. Stevens & Co's line) left Sydney for Hongkong on the 12th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 30th.
The E. & A. S. S. Co's steamer *Brown* will sail from Sydney on the 20th instant, and is due here on or about the 25th.
"THAMES-STREET, INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the world, or JOHN GOSWELL & Co., London. (Apply.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

LOCAL HUMBUGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
SIR,—I have seen a good bit of the world; but of all places I have ever visited, for bare faced humbug, cant and hypocrisy your island of Hongkong licks creation hollow. One as a rule need not make a very long stay here to be made thoroughly acquainted with the peculiarities of the town, and its inhabitants. Customs here are certainly unique to a stranger who has lately moved in the busy haunts of men. I lived in your city for some considerable time a few years ago, and on my return recently, although the essential characteristics of the town were as of old, found a good many changes had taken place.

I am never able to reflect on that famous expression of Shakespeare's in "Love's Labour Lost"—"Now step I forth to whip hypocrisy"—without imagining that the great bard must have had some town or village a perfect counterpart of this City of Victoria. Of all the nests of canting knaves, time-serving humbugs, and unscrupulous professors of chicanery on the face of the earth, this snug little island, triumphantly bears away the palm. One of these days when I have time to spare, and feel ill natured and in a proper mood to be satirically critical I may write you my views at length on Hongkong, its people, manners and customs, its rotten officialdom, and generally unclean and unhealthy social existence. At present I only wish to write a few lines on one or two matters which struck me rather forcibly when reading the *China Mail* the other evening.

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There is a moral in all this verbose twaddle which may be picked out easily enough if one feels so minded. I wonder what my worthy friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies will think when he obtains a *glance* insight into the official peculiarities of Hongkong! I also wonder if the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth has ever been told!

Yours, &c.,
FIGARO.
Hongkong, 17th January, 1883.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
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KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1883. [59]

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Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [4]

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

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Hongkong, 10th November, 1882. [71]

